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"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

Nevada City Nugget

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Vol. 20, No. 9 | The County Seat Paper | NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA | The Gold Center | THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1946

THINKING OUT LOUD

By H. M. L.

We agree with President Truman that this is a year of decision. But we have a strong doubt, amounting to a conviction, that we the people are not going to make the decisions he very apparently expects us to make. For instance we are tired of the New Deal's deficit spending. We want to see the budget honestly balanced and to get going on the long road back to a pay-as-you-go system of government. If the president says that can't be done, let him tell it to someone besides the winners of the biggest and most costly war that ever hit this planet.

The president's surrender to CIO's Walter Reuther, that the General Motors company "show its books", by incorporating that demand in his fact finding scheme, indicates a vital weakness to our way of thinking in the philosophy that now controls Washington. Of course, the books of General Motors are open to all stockholders and their contents have often been scritinized, we may be sure, by labor leaders. But that is not enough. Labor without any responsibility to stockholders wants to have a finger in management. Reuther believes if a company has the money to pay, say $5 an hour, let it pay. That rate of pay of course would disrupt labor relations and economic stability everywhere, but your union labor czar doesn't see that far.

And Mr. Truman has backed Reuther in this demand that government stick its nose in private business. Now if government can look at General Motors books and mulct the company or what government, that is the government's fact finding board, thinks is a reasonable wage for the workers, it can do presicely the same thing to all o us. The wages that a man pays or receives are his own business. Unionization of thousands does not alter the principle.

And speaking of taxes, recent figures issued seem to show that every man jack of us, on the average, is now working two months out of the 12 for government. It is a heavy burden and not many of us ask that it be made lighter. But we do ask that government quit wasting our money.

Between 1933 and 1941 Mr. Roosevelt managed to run our national debt up to 43 billion dollars. It was done for the forgotten man, the underprivileged, and all the other synonyms for the underdog, who too often, is the lazy dog. As it turned out those billions of dollars were spent in vain for the most part, because at the end of the period of terrific government spending there were just as many unemployed as there were when the Roosevelt uplift began. It was the old hocus pocus of a man lifting himself by his bootstraps. It didn't work but it did make millions of Americans bootstrap lifters.

The more help for underprivileged the more underprivileged there will be, and we defy any longhaired, long nosed, uplifter to prove differently in the light of what we have gone through.

Government will continue to tax and tax and spend and spend and elect and elect, just as Harry Hopkins once said it would, so long as we the people permit it.

It is high time that we turned our do-nothing congress out to graze and hired a new set of representatives and senators. If we don't do it, presently we shall find ourselves working not two months eah year, for the government, but 12 months, and that. if you please, is a socialized state, similar in most respects to that of our friends the Russians.

The president does well to remind us that this is a year of decision. For we can decide to quit the road down which he leads us. Let us set our faces firmly against any more spending. Let us demobilize our army or nosy bureaucrats. Let us put the tax eaters to honest work. Let us fire every public servant who thinks government can plan our economy while we at the same time can remain a free people.

B. CHEGWIDDEN CIVIC LEADER IS SUMMONED

Bert Chegwidden, merchant and for many years one of civic leaders in Grass Valley died shortly after midnight Tuesday morning in a Grass Valley hospital. He was recovering from an operation for appendicitis when at 8 o'clock Monday evening, he suffered a second stroke of paraylsis. He had been stricken by a first stroke in October 1944.

Chegwidden was born in Virginia City, Nevada 65 years ago next March. His parents moved to Nevada City when he was small boy. He early began his career as bundle boy for A. G. Maher, drygoods merchant in the Natinal Hotel Annex in Nevada City. He went to Grass Valley in Mahers employ working up to the post of store manager. Eighteen years ago, after a long apprenticeship in the drygoods business, he purchased the store from William Rowe, now known as Bert's Drygoods Store.

He was an officer of the Grass Valley Chamber of Commere for decades and headed various drives in charitable and civic enterprises.

He leaves his wife, Josephine Chegwidden and brothers Fred of Grass Valley and John of Nevada City. Two sisters survive, Mrs. John Calvert of San Leandro and Mrs. Mary Moore of Oakland. There are several nieces and nephews.

Funeral services in charge of Hooper and Weaver Mortuary took place in their chapel at 11 o'clock this morning. Rev. Frank Buck read the service. A great throng of life time friends attended the service. Interment was in the Redmen's Cemetery.

CIO ORGANIZER ISSUES STIRRING MANIFESTO

The Mother Lode Mine and Mill Workers Union No. 839 of the CIO with offices located at 208 1-2 Main Street, in Grass Valley, is sending through the mails a manifesto signed by William Gately, international representative. Many citizens have been recipients of this circular.

The circular states that "the mines of the Mother Lode will be the most solidly organized of any in the country." It declares that $8.50 per day is standard for miners in most of the CIO unionized camps, while the wage in this district is quoted as being an average of $6 per day.

Addressing the business men, recipients of the circular, it is declared, "you had to raise your prices because the things you need for your business have increased in price. The worker cannot buy what he must have for himself and family with the miserable $6 which he is paid, nor can your business survive unless he has more, much more, to spend with you.

"Our union intends to do something about this. As the only bona fide metal miners union in the United States, we will not shirk whatever responsibility is involved in bettering their conditions and protecting the interests of the workers on the Mother Lode. You probably know that this is not the first time in the last ten years we have done our best to organize these mines. At times our progress was slow. We were bitterly fought by the mine owners who were able, we are sorry to say, to win some of you and even a few workers to their selfish cause.

"The miners and muckers realize as they never did before that they need the union. This time nothing will stop them. They are determined that the mines of the Mother Lode will be the most solidly unionized of any in the country."

VESTRYMEN ELECTED

Selected for vestrymen of Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Grass Valley by the members at their annual meeting in the parish house were Frank L. Hooper, Louis W. Hooper, George I. Ellsworth. C. B. Grenfell, Kenneth L. Stevenson, Jerrold Brust, D. I. Rademaker, Fred N. Nettell, John W. Martin and Hugh B. Brown.

AN ECONOMIST SPEAKING

By Edw. C. Uren

Now comes Mr. Elmer W. Pherson, whose title is Chief of the Economic Branch of the Bureau of Mines, and tells us that we have only three years supply of quicksilver and —most shocking of all—only 14 years supply of gold remains in the ground.

Mr. Pherson is an econimist of course, and economics is a science based, we might say, one third on facts and two thirds on theory and guesswork.

To be an advisory economist you first select your subject, like we'll say, mining. You have as a basis the total yield of the yellow metal to date. Between 1930 and 1940 the yield increased 300 per cent. That is bad, so you charge it to depletion. Then you have to consider the known shoots of all producing mines and make an estimate of the probable undiscovered veins and deduce at what depth they will cease to be productive.

This is best accomplished with an ouija board while blind-folded and witth one hand on a bowl of goldfish.

Henry Wallace is an economist. His specialty is pigs and he goes a bit further than some of his brother economists into what he calls "scarcity economics", in which the idea is to improve on nature. The only trouble Henry found was that the pigs wouldn't cooperate. It was like trying to control the baby crop which, without going into details, would be a mighty difficult undertaking for any one man.

We are used to seeing and hearing some funny things come out of Washington during the emergency. The magazine "Consolation" tells us that the Department of Rationing sent to Nome, Alaska, whose population during the winter months is about 400, 350 tons of butter and 78 tons of toilet paper. If the winter refugees had all been named Lucy Bowels the department couldn't have been more considerate.

At Nulayo, where their sole industry is catching and canning salmon, they wade through so much fish that they get sick of the mere sight and smell of it. Nevertheless the OPA was thoughtful enough to send them 150 cases of salmon—and so it goes.

Getting back to the sad outlook for gold mining: we think back to the time 50 years ago when we assisted in surveys of the bottom level of a certain mine in Grass Valley, and we can truthfully say that we hadn't the faintest idea that 50 years hence they would be mining ore more than half a mile vertically under our feet. Yet such is the fact today.

We recall, even in those days, the oft repeated prediction that the mines were about fitchered, to use a Cousin Jack expression. But then of course that is excusable because we were not smart and we didn't know anything about economics.

Well, we've been over quite a bit of country—even measured across 18 feet of solid quartz on the 5500 foot level of the Argonaut, almost a mile below the surface and yet we wouldn't hazard a guess as to how much deeper the mother lode would go down.

The business of gold mining seems to be about as well known in some quarters as it was in that gag about the German class in English grammar wherein the professor says: "Fritz, you will now parsify der verb —to haff—in der sentence—I haff a goldt mine." Fritz rises, quite sure of himself and declaims: "I haff a goldt mine; you have a goldt yours; he hass a goldt hiss; ve, you or they hass a goldt ours, yours or theirs, as der case may be."

The Homestake tells us they have drilled their mine and have blocked out 15 years production ahead, so also has Hudson Bay. We have seen one mine with a record of eighty years yield sold for the price of the machinery on it, and sonce producing over 40 million dollars.

We've seen another abandoned as of no value only to be rehabilitated and made one of the country's richest gold producers. Mr. Pherson's statement is unfortunate only in one way, and that is that those in his class who know nothing about practical mining, may take his statement seriously and in this way a blight is placed on legitimate mining which is absolutely unjustified.

No man who knows anything at all about the occurrence of ore would make such a ridiculous statement and, coming as it does from a government department of mines makes it all the more inexcusable.

ALBERT B. ADAMS IN GRASS VALLEY IS SUMMONED

Funeral services will be held Friday at 2 p. m. in Holmes and Meyers Funeral Home for Albert B. Adams, who died Tuesday morning at the home of his daughter and son in law Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Prisk, 302 Mill Street, Grass Valley. Rev. Jesse Rudkin will conduct the service. Interment will follow in the Masonic Cemetery.

Adams was born 83 years ago on the Primrose Ranch, now a suburb of Grass Valley. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Adams who arrived in California in 1848. They settled first in Hangtown, Placer County and came to Grass Valley in 1850.

The deceased followed mining during his earlier years, but later engaged in dairying on the Primrose Ranch. As a young man he was his father's assistant in freighting goods from Marysville to Nevada County towns in 16 horse, heavy wagons.

He learned the craft of millwright and his last work in this line locally was the Spring Hill Mine plant. Earlier he was employed in building mine structures in Tonopah and Goldfield.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Minnie Adams, daughters, Mrs. Leonard Prisk, Grass Valley, Mrs. Stanley Moore, Stockton, Mrs. William P. Thomas, Grass Valley, eleven grandchildren and six great grandchildren.

The deceased was a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Montezuma Lodge, F. and A. M. of Goldfield, Nevada, Nevada Commandery, Knights Templar and Ben Ali Temple, Mystic Shrine, Sacramento.

Nevada County Pays $311,902 to Needy In 1945

Direct aid paid to the needy in Nevada county during 1945 totalled $311,802, California taxpayers association said making public its summary of payments for aid to the needy in California counties. Included are payments for aid to the needy aged, blind, dependent children and general county relief.

Monthly aid to the needy paid in the county during the year ranged from a low total payment for July of $25,433 to a high payment for August of $26,762, the association found. December payment was $25,806.

VE day saw total aid paid out in California start upward. VJ day saw the upward trend greatly intensified.

The cost of aid to the needy is a large factor in the tax bill which the people must pay. Relief paid out in California in 1945 took one eighth of the total expenditures of California's state and local governments.

Last Rites For Antone Buck Today

Last rites will be said for Antone Buck in Holmes Funeral Home at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Rev. Frank Buck of Grass Valley Emmanuel Episcopal Church will read the service. Interment will be in Lincoln Cemetery.

Antone Buck died in a local hospital at 10:30 p. m. Sunday night, only an hour after he had been taken ill. For several decades he was engaged in farming and stock raising in Placer and Nevada counties with his brother, Victor Buck who survives. For several months he had made his home in this city with Mr. and Mrs. Victor Buck.

MARCH OF DIMES

Mrs. Victor Buck, chairman of the public card party given for the March of Dimes committee here reported that more than $100 was raised.

Girl Scouts and Brownies who made a house to house canvas of the city on Saturday announced a collection of $200 for the polio fund.

END OF FULL EMPLOYMENT IS STATE SOCIALISM

By Ralph H. Taylor

Tad Dorgan, the late great cartoonist of humor once wisecracked: "'You don't have to know anything nowadays. Everybody you meet knows it all". The statement was merely funny in Dorgan's heyday. It isn't funny any more, but has become grimly serious.

In these times for every troublesome condition, real or fancied, some body in Washington, has a cocksure remedy, and is eager to expound it witht the blantant beginning. Now listen—here are the facts and here is the solution," and goes on from there.

Of all major groups of Americans men who live by the land are probably the most doubtful of sure shot panaceas proffered by men who are outside the field of competing for a living and draw their salaries from tax fed public treasuries. Farmers have grappled too long with troublous factors which legislation and regulation cannot affect in the slightest.

The midwest corn grower knows that, every few years he faces a crop blighting drought—and that there is nothing his state legislature or congress can do to prevent it. He simply takes it into consideration in his planning, makes the most of weather which favors him and prudently tries to make the good years outbalance the bad. So it is with the oat farmer in the rainy northwest where each year there is a chance that the first heavy rain of late summer may beat down his oats before they are ready for harvesting. We are more fortunate with regard to hazards of climate in California, yet here too, disaster strikes now and again through unseasonable storms, freezes and other unpredictables.

The farmer is conditioned by the nature of his profession to suspicion of the man who claims to have all the answers. He is willing to listen, and attentively. Also he tends to stop, and look—take a long look, before he decides on taking a positive prophet seriously.

In the line of current panacea offerings, perhaps the most sweeping in curative powers claimed for it is the theory behind proposed full employment legislation, now in vogue among Washington planners.

Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Conference Board has summed up the implications of this theory so pungently that it seems to this writer a pity that every American has not had opportunity to read his statement. He declared in part:

"The trouble with the program of full employment by government guarantee is not that it won't work, but that if you pay the price it will work so well that when you have paid the price and got it, all you have left to wish for it that it wouldn't work at all.

"Once you have set in motion tthe massive machinery of unlimited government to make good its guarantee of full employment and adequate income for everyone, it is too late to protest that you didn't read the fine print in the social contract. You have paid your money and made your choice, and all the clauses of the contract must be carried out if any of them are to be met.

"What are they? It means merely that if most men in any community expect or compel a master—man or government—to promise to employ, support or protect them as a matter of legal or political right, they must obey that master, do what he makes them; live and move where he tells them; eat, wear and buy what he tells them; save what he tells them and ultimately believe and say what he tells them.

"Even if they do all of that, in the end their master can guarantee support and security to them only if some of them are able and willing to produce by their work more than the master permits them to consume for themselves. And since those who are able to produce more than they consume won't keep on working forever to support the rest, the standard of living must ultimately descend to the subsistence level unless the community can beg, borrow or steal enough wealth and labor from some outside source to keep up the show.

"This is what has been happening in Europe and Russia in the past five years and it will begin to happen in America if we follow the road laid down in the full employment bill."

Sound sense.

In this realistic world, the alluringly presented "easy" way is almost always the ultimately impossible way—the ruinous way.

The need of this nation is for the citizens, and legislators who will stop in the mad rush for personal ease and advantage, look where every road leads before embarking upon it—and listen for honest answers to all our problems, even if they are hard to take.

Grazing Board For Tahoe Forest Meets

On January 25 an all day meeting was held by the Tahoe Grazing Advisory Board it was announced by forest resources manager Harry Camp. Camp stated that the advisory board consists of five grazing permittees of the Tahoe national forest elected by the permittees at large. The board reviews special complaints of the permittees and problems of range management on the Tahoe forest.

The meeting was devoted to organizing its members for the 1946 season and to reviewing the grazing problems and plans for the coming year. Those present were the permittees members, R. H. Blackford, M. F. Mills, Fred H. Butas, and E. E. Payen and Forest Supervisor Ellis and Resource Manager Camp of the Tahoe forest staff. Jay Coughlan the other member of the board was absent because of business reasons. R. H. Blackford was elected chairman and H. W. Camp secretary of the board.

Miss Barbara Martin Weds George Bertoncini

Miss Barbara Jean Martin and George J. Bertoncini were married Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Grass Valley beautifully decorated for the occasion.

The bride attired in a white satin gown with white accessories, was given in marriage by her father, William J. Martin. The service, a double ring ceremony, was read by Rev. William Horgan.

Louise Ducotey was maid of honor. She wore a white lace net dress and carried yellow carnations. Ruth Mickelson and Claire Rowe were bridesmaids and little Carmen Ann LeDuc was flower girl. William Skewes was best man.

Mrs. Bertoncini is the daughter of W. J. Martin and the late Mrs. Jessie LeDuc Martin. Her husband is the son of Mrs. Nell Bertoncini and the late Dan Bertoncini. Following the wedding a reception was held in Bret Harte Inn with scores of friends attending to congratulate them.

The couple are spending their honeymoon in San Francisco.

Stores Close To Honor Memory Of Bert Chegwidden

As a mark of respect and in honor of the memory of Bert Chegwidden, whose funeral took place today at 10 o'clock a. m. all stores and offices were closed in Grass Valley until noon.

Chegwidden for many years a civic leader, noted especially for his successful handling of Fourth of July celebrations in Grass Valley was the owner of Bert's Drygoods Store, and gave unselfishly of his time and energy to aid many projects for the community welfare. His funeral today in the Hooper and Weaver Mortuary was attended by a great throng of life-long friends. Rev. Frank Buck, rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church. Burial was in Redman's Cemetery.

Youth Held To Answer On Burglary Charge

Following his preliminary examination before Justice of the Peace Charles Morehouse yesterday, Burton R. Keefer, 19, was bound over to the superior court to answer on a charge of burglary.

At the hearing, Norman Etherington, 13, a companion of Keefer, admitted throwing stones through the show window of the Grass Valley Public Market on South Auburn Street, and stealing several bottles of liquor from the window. Etherington has been turned over to the juvenile authorities. Both Keefer and Etherington were found on the morning of January 23rd, stupified with liquor along the roadside near LeBarr Meadows.

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STOP AND THINK, MR. PRESIDENT

Only two possible conclusions can be drawn from President Truman's decision to give his fact finding board in the General Motors dispute a right to examine the company's accounts.

The first conclusion, one that reflects little credit on Mr. Truman, is that he made his decision without realizing itts implications. There is some evidence in yesterday's later developments that this is the correct view of the situation.

The second conclusion is even more serious. It is that. under pressure from a single wing of organized labor, Mr. Truman has deliberately chosen to extend the peace time power of government over private enterprise even further than Roosevelt ever dared extend it.

The General Motors strike has usually been described, so far, as a strike for higher wages. It is, in fact, a strike designed to limit the power of management by giving government officials the right to review management's basic decisions. "Make them show their books" has been the cry of the clever Walter Reuther from the start.

As a matter of fact, General Motors, like all other corporations whose stock transactions are regulated by the SEC, makes a report every year about its financial operations for the preceding twelve months. These reports are public property.

But such reports show only the past record of management. The success or failure of any company in any given year depends on the ability of management to look forward and judge the market. Looking forward and making judgments is the job for which managers are paid. The "books" which show this industrial planning are the books for which the demand is made.

If management looks forward successfully, which is to say if it correctly judges the market for its products, if it correctly forecasts its costs, its flow of materials, its labor resources and their wages then it can tool up its factories and set its wheels of production turning.

If it guesses wrong on any one of these and a dozen other forecasts—including especially the price at which it can sell its product and still show a profit—then the plants operate at a loss and management comes an awful cropper. For it must be remembered that most industries operate in a highly competitive field. If G. M. guesses wrong on prices, for instance, Ford and Chrysler are lying in wait to make a cleanup. Many people forget that all industries except public utilities still sell in competition.

The function of management, then, is to guess. It is exactly true to say, as one of the G. M. managers said to Walter Reuther, that management is paid to "hope." It hopes its guesses pan out.

The demand by the United Automobile Workers that G. M. "open its books" is in reality a demand that some government officials be given the right to challenge and perhaps over-rule management in this all-important role of planning for future production. No such intrusion in any competitive field has ever been suggested before by any responsible national official elected by the American people.

The reason the suggestion has not previously been made in competitive industry is clear enough. Heretofore, labor, government and the public have agreed that the people who take the risk (i. e. the stockholders) have the right to delegate the power to make forecasts to men of their own choosing.

As a matter of fact, even labor leaders, in great majority, have shown a tenedency to shy away from such proposals as Mr. Truman's latest one about "fact-finding." It is only a few of the extremely radical leaders, among whom we number the clever Reuther and his brother, Victor, who have taken the Truman view.

The other labor spokesman seem to sense the real truth, which is that, in the long run, labor has a better chance to achieve its demands when it bargains across the table with an industrial manager (who is presumed to know the industry) than it would have if its case were left to a group of politically minded government "experts". Wise labor leaders know that the right to use the final weapon, which is the strike, would surely be impaired and perhaps lost altogether were the major responsibilities of management taken over by the government.

But Mr. Truman blithely ignores all these considerations. Apparently without realizing the magnitude of his decisions, he casually yields to Reuther and his associates, the basic points which the struggle raises. In one brief statement he commits his administration to a policy which threatens to take from industry—and ultimately from labor too—a large share of the freedom which still remains to them.

Were this a socialistic state, so decreed by the people, there could be no possible objection to Mr. Truman's new policy. In that case doubtless, the government would hire all the competent managers (it hired hundreds of them, in fact, during the war, when we were largely socialized) and entrust the fate of industry to their decisions. The profits would be absorbed by the government and the losses too. If labor did not like the decisions of these all-powerful political managers it would have to lump them as German labor had to do under Hitler, as Russian labor has to do today and as British labor may have to do tomorrow.

Bpt this is not a socialistic state. Mr. Truman would be the first to admit, in words at least, that he has no mandate to turn the state toward socialism. He would be the first to admit that the essence of our system is that management shall manage and assume the risks thereof and that labor shall have the rights to bargain collectively and assume the risks involved.

Thus the only conclusion is that Mr. Truman has got out of his depth. His plea to congress for fact-finding boards was an inkling of his confusion of thought. His suggestion yesterday that, lacking congressional authority, he might even call on his war powers to give his G. M. board the authority to usurp the functions of private management proves the case.

We suggest that our president stop and take thought.—Baltimore Sun.

BIG INDUSTRIAL GAIN SHOWN IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31—A big increase in industrial development in Northern and Central Califonia was indicated by a 1945 survey just completed by the San Francisco chamber of commerce.

Peace time records were made with 480 new factories and 364 plant expansions. Of these 379 new plants and 321 expansions were in the San Francisco bay area.

The outlay for the year was $137-499,368 for Northern and Central California, $118,580,268 of this in the San Francisco industrial region. Among the cities recording large increases in industrial activity were Sacramento, San Jose, Oakland.

Russians from Alaska sowed and reaped wheat on the shores of Bodega Bay in 1809 settled there in 1811.

S. F. Mart To Hold First Postwar Sale

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31—San Francisco's first post war spring market will be held here February 4-9 at the Merchandise Mart, wholesale market center for all the west.

Concurrently, a gift, housewares, and toy show will extend from Feb. 7 to 11. The expected overflow will be housed in the nearby civic auditorium and Whitcomb Hotel.

The spring market itself will cover furniutre, floor coverings, radios, draperies and linens. It is expected to attract hundreds of buyers from California and the other western states.

As soon as present tenants can move, the Western Merchandise Mart will start expansion to cover an entire block. The extension will be half the size of the present building and will add more than 270,000 square feet of floor area to it, making the remodeled structure the largest market building in the west. The addition will be completed by the spring of 1947.

WEST GETS CAB MEMBER

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31—With appointment of Col. Clarence M. Young, of San Francisco to the U. S. Civil Aeronautics board the west is finally represented on the board as local groups have been advocating for several years.

Young was formerly Pacific Coast manager of Pan American Airways, and it was he who inaugurated the Clipper flights to Pacific points. With his appointments the growing importance of the west coast and particularly of San Francisco as an aviation center has been officially recognized.

BIRTHS

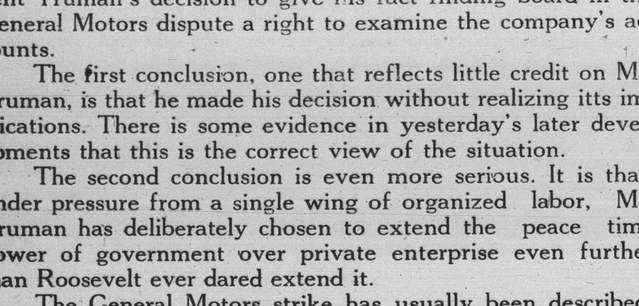
MARTIN—In Nevada City, January 26, 1946 to Mr. and Mrs. John Martin of Grass Valley a son.

TINLOY—In Grass Valley, Nevada County, January 28, 1946, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Tinloy a son.

TIBBEN—In Grass Valley, January 23, 1946 to Mr. and Mrs. Marvin L. Tibben a son.

HIATT—In Grass Valley, January 23, 1946, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Hiatt a daughter.

GEORGE—In Grass Valley, January 22, 1946, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. George a son.



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Visitinw Elks welcome.
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San Francisco is the largest financial center, distribution center and security market on the Pacific Coast.

No. 8478
SUMMONS
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NEVADA.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Nevada, and the Complaint filed in the Office of the County Clerk of the said County.

JAMES SNELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

EMMA J. ROHRIG, Plaintiff, vs. P. AMIRAUX, CITY OF NEVADA, a municipal corporation, ANNA HOOPER, C. M. KARCHNER, also known as NEWTON S. KARCHNER, C. KARCHNER, his wife, EDWARD P. McCULLA, NELLIE McCULLA, his wife, and "also all other persons unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real property described in the complaint adverse to plaintiff's ownership, or any cloud upon plaintiff's title thereto."

Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA SEND GREETINGS TO:

P. AMIRAUX, CITY OF NEVADA, a municipal corporation, ANNA HOOPER, C. M. KARCHNER, also known as NEWTON S. KARCHNER, C. KARCHNER, his wife, EDWARD P. McCULLA, NELLIE McCULLA, his wife, and "also all other persons unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real property described in the complaint adverse to plaintiff's ownership, or any cloud upon plaintiff's title thereto." Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action entitled as above, brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Nevada, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within said county, if served elsewhere within 30 days.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required that the Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint as arising upon contract or she will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

The object of this action is to determine all and every claim, right, title, estate, lien or interest of the said Defendants, and each of them, in and to the real property described in the complaint on file in this action and particularly described as follows: to-wit:

That certain parcel of land situate in the County of Nevada, State of California, described as follows, to-wit:

That certain portion of Lot Three (3) in Block Forty-four (44), Nevada City, as said lot and block are designated upon the official map of the said City of Nevada, made by H. S. Bradley in the year 1869, and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the Northwest corner of the lot herein described on the South side of Walrath Avenue, from which the South corner of Walrath Avenue and Sacramento Streets bears North 71° 22' West 150.32 feet, and running thence South 71° 41' East 200.22 ft.; thence South 20° 37' West 99.73 feet; thence North 71° 36' West 198.66 feet; thence North 19° 45' East 99.34 feet to the place of beginning and containing 0.46 of an acre, more or less.

And it is the further object of this action to have it adjudged and decreed that plaintiff by herself and by her predecessors in interest, for more than twenty years continuously next immediately preceding the filing of the complaint in this action has been and now is in the actual, exclusive, open, notorious and adverse possession of said real property, claiming to own the same in fee against the Defendants herein named, and against the whole world, and has paid all taxes of every kind or nature levied or assessed against the said real property during the period of five years next preceding the filing of the complaint in this action, and that plaintiff is the owner of said real property and the whole thereof, and the said Defendants have not, nor has any of them, or any other person whatever, any right, title, estate, lien or interest in, to or against said lands whatever.

WITNESS my hand and seal of said Superior Court this 9th day of November, 1945.

(Seal)

R. N. McCORMACK, Clerk.
By R. E. DEEBLE, Deputy Clerk.
Jan. 10, 17, 24, 31, Feb. 7.

Veterans' SERVICE BUREAU

EDITOR'S NOTE: This newspaper, through special arrangement with the Washington Bureau of Western Newspaper Union at 1616 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is able to bring readers this weekly column on problems of the veteran and serviceman and his family. Questions may be addressed to the above Bureau and they will be answered in a subsequent column. No replies can be made direct by mail, but only in the column which will appear in this newspaper regularly.

New G.I. Bill of Rights

Principal provisions of the new amendments to the G.I. Bill of Rights which became law over the Christmas holidays include:

1. Increase in the amount of guaranteed loans for purchase of a home, a farm, or for entering business, from $2,000 to $4,000;

2. Elimination of the provision that all benefits of the G.I. Bill are to be deducted from any future bonus for veterans;

3. Increase of subsistence allowance for single men going to school or taking on-the-job training from $50 to $65 a month, and for married men from $75 to $90 per month;

4. Extends time an educational course may be initiated from two to four years after end of the war and also extends the time for completing a course from seven to nine years;

5. Removes all age limitations;

6. Permits taking of short courses up to $500 with a proportionate reduction in the veteran's period of eligibility;

7. Permits veterans to take correspondence courses at government expense;

8. Permits approval of a loan by accredited lending institution and permits purchase of stock for small businesses.

Under Public Law 16, which provides for education for disabled veterans, disability pension payments are increased from a minimum of $92 to $105 a month for single men and from $105 to $115 for married men, plus $10 per month for one child and $7 for each additional child, and $15 for any dependent parent.

Questions and Answers

Q. I am an honorably discharged veteran who spent three years and three months in the army and was wounded in action. I found a good farm for sale and borrowed the money from our local bank on the basis that I could repay it with the $2,000 to which I am entitled under the G.I. bill. How can I go about getting this loan started through? I have been to see the representative of the farm security and he keeps putting me off and tells me to come back in 60 days.—G. W. S., Statesville, N. C.

A. You probably should have completed your G.I. loan before you bought the farm, but the first thing to do is to make application to your nearest veterans' administration regional office and they will issue a certificate of eligibility. Then complete the deal through your local bank. Under the new amendments you can borrow up to $4,000 instead of $2,000.

Q. My husband has been in the service 22 months and he is overseas about 14 months and we have five children and he is needed at home. I need him this winter. Will he be discharged?—Mrs. E. B. B., Norris, S. D.

A. Your husband is certainly eligible to apply for a discharge, if he wants it, because all men in service are eligible for discharge if they have three or more children.

Q. Why have young men in the army air corps been discharged with less than a year of service when other men, 18 or 19 years old with two years or more, haven't enough points?—R. Z., Canton, Ohio.

A. The war department says they have no need for more flyers so in many instances cadets are being released. Under army regulations men may be discharged if they are of no further use or if there is no place for them, whether they have sufficient points or not.

A hair lives from two to five years.

GRASS VALLEY COUPLE WED

Friends in Grass Valley have received news of the marriage of Ernest W. Rowe and Louise Eades in San Francisco, January 26th. The couple are now spending their honey moon in Southern California.

Rowe, formerly owner of a garage and machine shop here, recently purchased the Morgan orchards west of Grass Valley. Mrs. Rowe was formerly employed as secretary in the local telephone office.

JUST WHERE IS THE PRESIDENT LEADIN US?

Editor:
Nevada City Nugget
Nevada City, California.

President Truman in trying to force profits already earned by General Motors to be turned over to their workers as increased wages, has set out on a revolutionary course—more so than anything proposed by Roosevelt. It is a direct assault on the private ownership of property.

Congress could not levy a special tax on the profits of General Motors for the purpose of handing them over to the employees. All taxes must go into the public treasury for public purposes only. What right, then, has the president to use the authority of his office to force the distribution of profits to workers? Can he, or his fact finding boards do what congress itself is forbidden to do by the constitution?

"This is a government of law, and not of men. It must never be forgotten that such a government, with all its reach and power must stop on the hither side of the uncompensated taking of property legally acquired and held." (Reagan v. Trust Company, 154 U. S. 362.)

Our government has no legal power to tax, or seize profits in order to distribute them to private persons. Power, so prostituted, ceases to be taxation and becomes plunder. This is not a Robin Hood government as long as the constitution stands.

Anyone can share in corporate profits by buying stock. Nothing prevents him. Or management and men may enter into voluntary profit-sharing agreements. There are many such. Some have worked successfully. Others have not.

In the case of General Motors, however, there is no profit sharing agreement. The collective bargaining contract between General Motors and the United Auto workers calls for no payments whatever other than the wages agreed upon, which were the highest in automobile history. Nor is it to be overlooked that organized labor always has been hostile to profit sharing agreements.

There can be no question whatever as to whom profits if any belong. Unless there is a profit sharing agreement they belong to the owners, exclusively, whether the owner is the village blacksmith or a partnership or a corporation with its stockholders. That has been "the law of the land" for centuries. The workers have no more right to seize profits than owners have to seize wages.

The sovereign power of government may be used of course to tax profits as income in order to support the government. But the United Automobile Workers CIO is not the government nor is it the congress. Not yet. Nor is Truman trying to enrich the treasury of the United States. He is trying to force the distribution of profits to employees which are the property of General Motors or its stockholders.

If he can do that to the stockholders of General Motors, he can take my property and give it to you, or take your property and give it to me. He can with no better right, force a thrifty workingman who owns his home to turn over one or more rooms, rent free, to anyone Truman designates. He can require wage differentials to be abolished and force all workers, skilled and unskilled, drunk or sober, worker or loafer, to take equal pay, as the Russian communists started to do. He can take seniority rights from some workers and give them to others.

Truman has been badly advised. If he persists he raiser a question of transcendent importance. If he succeeds in doing what congress itself cannot lawfully do under the constitution no one's property is any longer safe in this country.

The forcible socialization of profits is just one step short of the socialization of private property in America. That is the basic issue in this case.

SAMUEL B. PETTENGILL.

DIVORCE

MORRISON—In Nevada City, Nevada County, January 30, 1946 James Allison Morrison vs. Margaret Helen Morrison; complaint filed; cruelty.

No. 8488
SUMMONS
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NEVADA

MAX SOLARO, JOHN SOLARO and THERESA MARIE SBAFFI, Plaintiffs,
vs.
NEVADA COUNTY NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD CO., a corporation, WINTHROP S. LONG, EMILY J. HUGHES, MARGUERITE J. ALLEN, ALBERT D. ALLEN, LORENZO ARMETTA, JOHN LAWRENCE, CHARLES O. BARLOW, JOHN MACARI, DAN B. GETCHELL, and WILLIAM MOYLE, and all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real property described in the Complaint adverse to plaintiff's ownership or any cloud upon plaintiff's title thereto.

Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA SEND GREETINGS TO:

NEVADA COUNTY NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD CO., a corporation, WINTHROP S. LONG, EMILY J. HUGHES, MARGUERITE J. ALLEN, ALBERT D. ALLEN, LORENZO ARMETTA, JOHN LAWRENCE, CHARLES O. BARLOW, JOHN MACARI, DAN B. GETCHELL and WILLIAM MOYLE, and all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real property described in the Complaint adverse to plaintiff's ownership or any cloud upon plaintiff's title thereto, Defendants.

YOU ARE HEREBY DIRECTED TO APPEAR and answer the complaint in an action entitled as above brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Nevada, State of California, within ten (10) days after the service on you of this Summons, if served within this County, or within thirty (30) days if served elsewhere.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that unless you appear and answer as above required, said plaintiffs will take judgment for any money or damage demanded in the complaint, as arising upon contract or it will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

This action is brought and the object thereof is, to quiet the title of plaintiffs to determine any and all adverse claims to and clouds upon the title of plaintiffs to the real propery described in the complaint and to make the above named defendants and also all other persons unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real property described in the complaint adverse to the ownership of plaintiff's or any cloud upon the title of said plaintiffs, set forth the nature of their claim or claims to the property hereinafter described, if any them have, and that such claim or claims be adjudged to be of no effect and void, and that title of plaintiffs to the same be quieted against them, and each of them, or as to any unknown.

That said parcels of land are situated in the City of Nevada, County of Nevada, State of California, and more particularly described as follows:

All that portion of Lots 11 and 14 of Block 53, of the City of Nevada, as said lots and block are designated upon the official map of the City of Nevada, made by H. S. Bradley in the year 1869, described as follows:

Beginning at a point from which the Northwest corner of Lot 11, Block 53 bears North 23° 33' East 349.30 feet; thence South 18° 57' West 87.25 feet to a rock wall; thence South 10° 46' West 32.35 feet along the Westerly side of said rock wall; thence South 2° 38' East 77.90 feet, along the Westerly side of said rock wall; thence North 80° 39' East 115.69 feet along a rock wall and fence; thence North 16° 02' West 50.80 feet along a rock wall; thence North 11° 35' West 83.71 feet; thence North 30° 53' West 38.82 feet along Westerly side of road; thence North 74° 14' West 33.82 feet to point of beginning. Together with a right of way 20 feet in width. The westerly line of which is described as follows: Commencing at a point on Sacramento Street from which the Northwest corner of Lot 11, Block 53 bears North 23° 33' West 349.30 feet; thence South 74° 14' East 33.82 feet; thence South 30° 53' East 38.82 thence South 11° 35' East 83.71 feet; thence South 16° 02' East 50.80 feet.

Beginning at a point from which the Northwest corner of Lot 11, Block 53 bears North 6° 30' East 496.73 feet; thence South 80° 39' West 115.69 feet along the southerly line of the Solaro lot; thence South 10° 25' East 109.66 feet; thence North 79° 33' East 119.00 feet; thence North 9° 51' West 80.80 feet; thence North 19° 14' West 26.95 feet to the point of beginning.

The above described parcel of land being part of Lot 14, Block 53 of the City of Nevada, County of Nevada, State of California, together with a right of way 20 feet wide. The westerly line of which is described as follows: Commencing at a point on Sacramento Street from which the Northwest corner of Lot 11, Block 53 bears North 23° 33' East 349.30 feet; thence South 74° 14' East 33.82 feet; thence South 30° 53' East 38.82 feet; thence South 11° 35' East 83.71 feet; thence South 16° 02' East 50.80 feet;; thence South 19° 14' East 26.95 feet; thence South 9° 51' East 80.80 feet.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Nevada, State of California, this 4th day of December, 1945.

(Seal)

R. N. McCORMACK, Clerk.
R. E. DEEBLE, Deputy Clerk.
Jan. 10, 17, 24, 31

Assessors Appreciate Nevada County Apples

H. F. Sofge, secretary of the Nevada City Chamber of Commerce, yesterday stated that he is still receiving letters from members of the county assessors group which met here a few days ago, complimenting him of the fine gift of big, luscious Nevada County apples which the chamber presented to them while they were here.

Dine..
—AT THE—
GOLD NUGGET INN
75 Cents
HALIBUT STEAK GRILLED
OR
SIRLOIN STEAK GRILLED
OR
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VEGETABLE SOUP
COFFEE
Special Grilled Dinner
$1.00
SOUP, SALAD, VEGETABLE, FISH AND STEAK OR CHOP COFFEE
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GRADE A PRIME STEER
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CLOSED EVERY MONDAY

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Delicious Mixed Drinks to Please Every Taste

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Dining Room Under the New Management of
PVT. TED and LILLIAN MILLER
SUNDAY DINNER
Served from 12 noon on. Short orders served any hour.
MENU
Soup — Salad

Roast Beef	65c	Rib Steak	$1.25
Fried Chicken	$1.25	T-Bone Steak	$1.50
Dinner Steak	$1.00	Sirloin Steak	$1.50

Porterhouse Steak — $1.50
French Bread, Butter
Coffee and Dessert Served With Above Orders
Ravlolas a la Carte — 65c
Spaghetti a la Carte — 50c
Sandwiches of All Kinds Salads of All Kinds
Special Reduced Prices For Service Men
FINEST BAR SERVICE PLAIN AND FANCY DRINKS

IF YOU LEAVE IT TO US you will always be well dressed in a clean freshly pressed suit, a shirt laundered just as you like it, and underthings all fresh and clean. We have been in this business of keeping household linen and clothes cleaned for a good many years and more and more people who like to present a spic and span appearance, give us the job because they find we do it well.
GRASS VALLEY LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS
111 BENNETT STREET, GRASS VALLEY
Telephone—Grass Valley 108 Telephone—Nevada City 2

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The Pullen Kennels
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WRITES EVERY KIND OF INSURANCE
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You may depend on us to efficienttly arrange every detail and assist you in every way possible.
HOLMES
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246 Sacramento Street Phone 203 Nevada City
24-HOUR AMBULANCE SERVICE

ARMY TO SELL RUBBER TANKS

Rubber aircraft gasoline tanks of various sizes, shapes and capacities, are now being sold at McClellan Field's salvage yard from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. Sacramento Air Technical Service Command officials announced today.

Used chiefly by farmers the fuel cells can be converted to water carriers, water storage tanks, water tanks for cattle, feed troughs—and even into boats.

The gasoline and oil tanks have been classified as surplus material because they were made obsolete by new modifications or were rendered excess by Army Air Force needs after VJ day. Some of them have never been used.

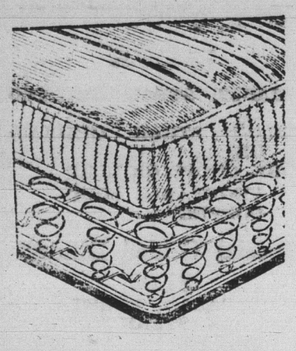
Prices of fuel cells range according to their capacity, with those holding 125 gallons or less selling for $1; up to 200 gallons, $1.50 and $3.50 per cell for all sizes larger than 200 gallons.

The tanks weigh from 40 to 350 pounds each.

McClellan Field is located eight miles north of Sacramento on the Auburn boulevard. Passes to enter the depot may be obtained at gate 1 or 4.

MORE BABIES

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 31—Seven thousand more babies were born in California in 1945 than in the previous year according to a report made to Gov. Warren by the Department of Public Health. The department reported marriages increased from 86,628 to 93,182.



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PERFECT BAR SERVICE

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Choice Wines and Beers Properly Iced.

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DANCING—To Your Favorite Request Numbers. A Perfect Floor!

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Veterans' SERVICE BUREAU

EDITOR'S NOTE: This newspaper, through special arrangement with the Washington Bureau of Western Newspaper Union at 1616 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is able to bring readers this weekly column on problems of the veteran and serviceman and his family. Questions may be addressed to the above Bureau and they will be answered in a subsequent column. No replies can be made direct by mail, but only in the column which will appear in this newspaper regularly.

Freezing Army Points

This office has received many letters asking whether or not once men get overseas their accumulation of discharge points stops. The answer from the war department invariably has been that men continue to earn discharge points so long as they are in service.

This question was brought to a head recently when Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson was surprised when informed by the army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, that point scoring stopped September 2.

The war department now declares that both are right. Men in service do continue to earn discharge points for their record for use when and if a new freezing date is established. They point out that the first freeze date was May 12 when the total for discharge was 85 points. A new freeze date was established for September 2 when the discharge point total was 70. However, since September 2, the war department has reduced the point score to 50, or 20 points down, which is more than the veteran would accumulate in the four-month period. In other words, while the veteran total is figured at the number of points he had accumulated up to September 2, 1945, his point total had been lowered since that date from 70 to 50, making all who had 50 points on September 2 eligible for discharge. Further lowering of the total points necessary for discharge are promised.

Questions and Answers

Q. Here's a question I've never seen or heard of being directly answered. Are there answers, or just evasive replies? Can the boys in service in Japan take up correspondence work or study in the U.S.A.F.I. if they have the time or ability? Our son is stationed in Osaka with a medical company. He wants to get started in a veterinarian course. Will be watching closely for an answer.—Mrs. A. J. W., Neligh, Nebr.

A. Yes, men in Japan can take certain courses of study with the U.S.A.F.I. However, it is doubtful if such a specialized course as veterinary could be taken by correspondence. Would suggest that your son take the matter up with his company commander.

Q. Is the widow of a World War I veteran, now receiving a pension, entitled to any additional benefits above her pension for doctor's care if she is an invalid?—Mrs. G. H., Eureka Springs, Ark.

A. No, the veterans' administration says that only in some instances of advanced age are widows of World War I veterans entitled to increase in pension.

Q. My husband enlisted in the air corps in August, 1944, for the duration and six months. He is now overseas. Will he be discharged when his enlistment period is up or must he wait until he has enough points? —Mrs. R. S., Sunbury, Pa.

A. The war is not yet over and will not be until so proclaimed by the President or congress. He will remain in the service until he earns sufficient points.

Q. My husband has been in service since August 2, 1945. I am in very bad health. We have two small children and expecting another one soon. Do you think I stand a chance of getting him out? — Mrs. J. R. B., Flat Lick, Ky.

A. I am afraid you stand little chance at the moment. When the third child is born, he will be eligible to make application for discharge.

Q. I was inducted into the army August 20, 1942. I received my honorable discharge May 10, 1943. Am I entitled to the $200 mustering-out pay? All my service has been in the U. S. A. How do I go about getting it?—A. W., Scotland, S. D.

A. Yes. The war department advises that you write to the Chief of Finance, Enlisted Personnel, War department, Washington, D. C.

Q. I have a friend in the navy. He has been in service since July, 1944, and overseas since last October, 1944. He is single and 20 years old. How many points does he have?—Miss B. C., Section, Ala.

A. As of January 1 he has 27 points. Thirty-six are necessary for discharge, 35 on February 1.

Q. I have a son who has been in service since December 18, 1944. He has six dependents, his mother, three brothers, two sisters. Is he eligible for discharge?—Mrs. G. E. P., Scottsville, Va.

A. Only minor children of the veteran are regarded as dependents in earning discharge points. It is possible for him, however, to file application for a discharge if he can make out a hardship case. He will lose his mustering-out pay, however. About his bonds, write to War Bond division, U. S. army, 4300 Goodfellow blvd., St. Louis 20, Mo.

MARCH OF DIMES SHOW

Through the cooperation of Gen. Oscar Abbott, Camp Beale commandant, the program to be given this evening for the March of Dimes benefit at the Grass Valley high school auditorium, will include the Camp Beale variety show and special services band.

The annual basketball game between picked teams of the California Highway Patrol and the Grass Valley Police Department will be another attractive feature of the event.

SHERIFF TO SPEAK

A Farm Center meeting will be held tomorrow evening, February 2nd at Indian Springs School at which Sheriff Carl J. Tobiassen will be the principal speaker.

Farm Advisor William Brooks is expected to address the group. There will be a pot luck supper served.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Christian Science Church of Nevada City holds services every Sunday in their church 114 Boulder St. at 11 o'clock.

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. A Wednesday evening testimonial meeting is held on the first Wednesday of each month at 8 o'clock. Our reading room is now located in the church at 114 Boulder St. and is open Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays, holidays excepted from 2 to 4 p. m.

The public is cordially invited to attend our services and visit the reading room.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Mission Dolores, San Francisco. No. 327. Founded in 1776 by Father Serra, the original name being Mission San Francisco de Asis. The original mission church damaged in 1906 is still in occasional use: In the graveyard are buried Governor Arguello, first native governor of California and three of the men executed by the vigilantes.

Swift Adobe, Glenn County, No. 339. Near Orland, the home of Granville P. Swift pioneer settler from 1844 to 1854, when he moved to Sonoma County. Now in ruins.

Vasquez House, Monterey, No. 351. The home of the sister of Tiburcio Vasquez the bandit now a private residence and considerably built up around the original one story abode.

Old Grist Mill, Napa County, No. 359. Near St. Helena built in 1864 by Dr. Edward Turner Bale an English surgeon who settled on Rancho Carne Humana (site of St. Helena and Calistoga) in 1843, now owned by the Native Sons of the Golden West.

INFANT BOY SUCCUMBS

Robert, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Tinloy and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Edward K. Tinloy, passed away last ngiht.

Mrs. Emma Meservey had as guests over the week end her son Charles, his wife, and their daughter Madeline; ;also Lieut (jg) B. C. Holland and Pvt. Leon A. Panttaja, all of Oakland. Pvt. Panttaja is at present stationed at Camp Beale.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

Owen-Gallez — In Nevada City, January 28, 1946, George Owen, 23 and Loretta Gallez 18, both of Grass Valley.

ANNULMENT

ADY—In Nevada City, Nevada County, January 30, 1946, Ernestine H. Ady vs. Alfred E. Ady, petition filed; physical incapacity.

A wire corn popper was invented in 1888.

The largest raisin packing plant in the world is in Fresno.

Seventy per cent of San Francisco bay is less than 18 feet deep.

Pedro Garcia was the first white man to cross the Kern River in 1776.

The city of Auburn in Placer County was incorporated March 29, 1860.

Monkeys, apes and lemurs grow grey and become bald, like human beings.

Chop suey is unknown in China, having been invented by a cook in San Franisco's Chinatown.

Clear Lake is the largest body of fresh water wholly within California.

Guano deposits on the islands off the coast of Peru yielded $375,000,000 profit during the past 25 years.

The College of the Pacific, Stockton is the oldest incorporated educational institution in California.

The San Francisco Mining Exchange is the largest organization of its kind in the country.

Montara, San Mateo County grows 20,000,000 blossoms of everlasting flowers annually.

In 1940 the Bureau of Census reported the San Francisco Oakland area had more housing vacancies than the national average.

PERSONALS

Master Sergeant Fred Garrison was in Nevada City yesterday greeting old friends. He has received his army discharge. He spent 24 months in Europe and continued largely in the newspaper game editing and publishing army newspapers. He expects to resume his ormer occupation as a news reporter in the local field within a few days.

Mrs. Lloyd White of Clay Street is in Sacramento today to meet her husband, of the army engineers, who served for several months in Italy. White received his discharge from the army in Santa Ana, Orange County. His brother Spencer White is still with the army in Germany.

LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE

The Nevada City Red Cross Chapter has received a letter of appreciation and thanks for its contribution to the Camp Beale Christmas program in the station hospital.

Mrs. Eleanor M. Blanek, assistant field director at Camp Beale, who wrote the letter, states the gifts received were unusually nice, and were received with great enthusiasm by the patients. The homemade goodies were very popular. Many remarked that the candy and cookies tasted like those their mothers used to make.

Founders Day For PTA Tomorrow

Mrs. O. T. Ullerich of Sacramento will be the guest speaker tomorrow afternoon when the Elementary PTA celebrates Founders Day in the school auditorium.

Mrs. Illerich is an officer of the PTA Third District and a former district president. Hostess rooms for the meeting will be those of Mrs. Luvia Kilroy and Miss Alice Norton. A cordial invitation has been extended all parents to attend and witness the beautiful and impressive ceremony.

TONY RORE ILL

City Councilman Tony Rore is extremely ill of pneumonia in the Community Hospital, Grass Valley. He has received two blood transfusions. His daughter, Betty Rore is home for a few days from the University of California.

The hot sulphur springs of Paso Robles were used by Digger Indians long before the Spaniards came to California.

Veterans Will Be Guests Of VFW Auxiliary

The Banner Mountain Auxiliary of Veterans of Foreign Wars is preparing to give a banquet to returning war veterans some time in the immediate future.

Mrs. R. Plangemann has been made committee chairman in charge of arrangements. Several other committees will be named to work under her direction.

NEVADA THEATRE

DIRECTION T. AND D. JR., ENTERPRISES, INC.

Friday and Saturday

STORY OF G I JOE

—With—

Burgess Meredith

—And—

Robert Mitchum

—Also—

ADVENTURES OF RUSTY

—With—

Ted Donaldson

—And—

Conrad Nagel

Sunday and Monday

DAKOTA

—With—

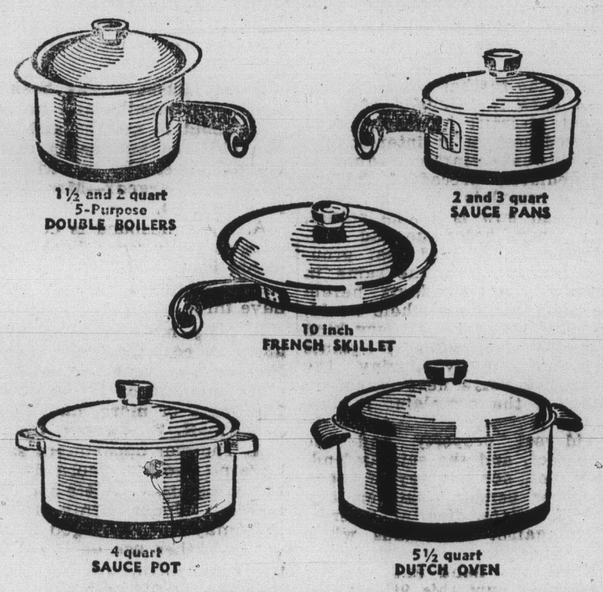
John Wayne

—And—

Vera Hruba Ralston

Revere COPPER-CLAD STAINLESS STEEL Ware

ON DISPLAY



Just received . . . a display assortment of the Cooking Utensils you have been waiting for . . . famous Revere Ware.

These time-proven utensils are stainless steel for longer life and easier cleaning with heavy copper bottoms that heat quickly and evenly. They are ideal for "waterless" cooking.

Stop in soon and see how truly superior these utensils are. We'll tell you how to get them.

JUST SEE THESE EXTRA FEATURES OF REVERE WARE

INDESTRUCTIBLE ★ EASY TO HANDLE

You can't burn a hole through them. Cool, black Bakelite pistol-grip handles.

ALL WELDED . . . ★ SNUG-FIT COVERS

No rivets to loosen, leak or trap food particles. Retain moisture and heat. Shorten cooking time.

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